

REMARKS

The rejection of Claims 1-3 and 5-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, is believed to be obviated by amendment.

Claims 1 and 7-16 are amended to remove "about."

Applicants kindly request that the Examiner withdraw this rejection.

The rejection of Claims 1-3 and 5-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combination of US 6727312 (US '312), US 6001929 (US '929), and US 6664313 (US '313) is respectfully traversed.

US '312 discloses that a polycarbonate resin composition, comprising: a resin mixture of (A) and (B): (A).....a polycarbonate, and (B).....a thermoplastic polyester.....; (C)....a polyfluoro-olefin resin, and a mixture of (D) and (E); wherein (D)....a polycarbonate-polyorganosiloxane copolymer; wherein (E).....a functional silicone compound, and wherein a silicone content derived from the component (D) and the component (E) falls between 0.5 and 10% by weight of said resin composition (see, Claim 1 of US '312) and that the silicone content derived from the component (D) and/or the component (E) corresponds to the polyorganosiloxane content of the component (D) and/or the component (E) (see US '312 at col. 8, lines 4-8).

Namely, the amount of the polyorganosiloxane is between 0.5 and 10% by weight of the polycarbonate resin composition [(A), (B), (C), (D) and/or (E)].

Therefore, Applicants note that US '312 does not disclose or suggest "the content of a polyorganosiloxane in the aromatic polycarbonate-polyorganosiloxane copolymer of component (A) is from more than 2 to 4 mass % based on the whole thermoplastic resin composition including component (A)."

US '312 also discloses that for controlling the molecular weight of the polycarbonate resin, for example, employable are phenol, p-t-butylphenol, p-t-octylphenol and p-cumylphenol (see US '312 at col. 4, lines 31-34).

Therefore, Applicants note that US '312 does not disclose or suggest the R² requirement of (B) in Claim 1 and 7.

With regard to US '929, US '929 discloses that a polycarbonate resin composition which comprises a (A) polycarbonate-polyorganosiloxane copolymer.....; a (B) polycarbonate resin and a (C) polytetrafluoroethylene having fibril forming capacity...., wherein....the amount of the polyorganosiloxane moiety present in component (A) is 0.5-1.5% by weight based on the total amounts of components (A) and (B)....(see Claim 1 of US '929) and that the among the polyorganosiloxane contained in the component (A) is 0.1 to 2.0%, preferably 0.5 to 1.5% by weight based on the total amounts of components (A) and (B) (see US '929 at col. 5, lines 7-10).

From the above, "0.1 to 4 mass %" is amended to "from more than 2 to 4 mass %" (see, page 9, line 3 to 6, of the present specification).

Therefore, US '929 does not disclose or suggest "the content of a polyorganosiloxane in the aromatic polycarbonate-polyorganosiloxane copolymer of component (A) is from more than 2 to 4 mass % based on the whole thermoplastic resin composition including component (A)."

US '929 also discloses that any kind of molecular weight modifier which is generally used in the production of PC can be employed in the present invention. Examples of the usable molecular weight modifier include a monohydric phenol such as phenol, p-cresol, p-tert-butylphenol, p-tert-octylphenol, p-cumylphenol and nonyl phenol (see US '929 at col. 4, lines 55-60).

• Therefore, Applicants note that US '929 does not disclose the R2 requirement of (B) in Claims 1 and 7.

With regard to US '313, US '313 discloses that a monovalent aromatic hydroxyl compound is preferably used for adjusting the molecular weight of the aromatic polycarbonate resin (a). Examples of such monovalent aromatic hydroxyl compounds are m- and p-methylphenol, m- and p-propylphenol, p-tert-butylphenol and long-chain alkyl-substituted p-phenol (see US '313 at col. 3, lines 3-8).

Therefore, Applicants note that US '313 does not disclose or suggest the R2 requirement of (B) in Claims 1 and 7.

Applicants note that the present specification discloses that the thermoplastic resin composition of the present invention can give molded articles which show excellent flame retardancy and impact strength, which are good in dimensional accuracy and which show good appearance (see present Specification text at page 21, Table 1 and Table 2 and page 22, lines 1-29 and Industrial Applicability).

Applicants also note that if the amount of polyorganosiloxane exceeds 4 mass % this causes a reduction of the heat resistance and flame retardancy (see present Specification text at page 9, lines 10-13), and that it is further preferred that the molecular terminus or terminal of the aromatic polycarbonate of component (B) be an alkyl group having 10 to 35 carbon atoms for reasons of high fluidity. An alkyl group of the molecular terminus having 10 or more carbon atoms can improve the fluidity of the thermoplastic resin composition. When the molecular terminus is an alkyl group having 36 or more carbon atoms; however, the heat resistance and impact resistance are reduced. In the thermoplastic resin composition according to the present invention, the heat resistance and impact resistance increase because such an aromatic polycarbonate resin is contained therein (see present Specification text at page 11, lines 21-31).

In contrast, the combination of US '312, US '929, and US '313 neither disclose nor suggest the effect of the present invention.

Accordingly, Applicants believe that all aspects of the present invention are unobvious over the combination of (6) US '312, US '929, and US '313.

Applicants kindly request that the Examiner acknowledge the same and withdraw this rejection.

In view of the amendments to the claims and the preceding remarks, Applicants believe that the present application is now in a condition for allowance. An early and favorable indication of the same is respectfully requested.

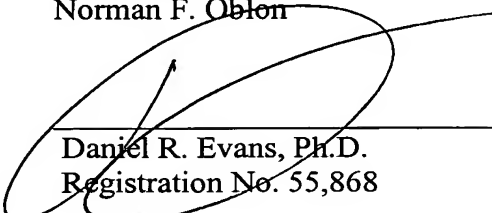
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